

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 21st, 1943.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Acers	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Starke	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Dear Mr. Hoover,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor has asked me to thank you for your kindness in taking him down to Quantico and showing him over your Training School. He could not have spent a more interesting or valuable day. He was particularly impressed by the marksmanship of the Class.

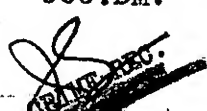
He also wanted me to thank you particularly for putting one of your cars at his disposal.

Yours sincerely,

Humphrey Clarke
~~HEDGECOCK~~ CLARK

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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October 25, 1943

Mr. Humphrey Clarke
The British Embassy
3100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

I want to thank you so much for your kind note of October 21st conveying to me the appreciation of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Windsor.

It was indeed both an honor and a pleasure to have His Royal Highness visit the FBI Training Academy at Quantico.

I also want to express to you my pleasure at having you also in the party.

With expressions of my very best regards and good wishes, I am

Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☐
Mr. Coffey ☐
Mr. Glavin ☐
Mr. Ladd ☐
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☐
Mr. Acers ☐
Mr. Carson ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. Mumford ☐
Mr. Starke ☐
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☐
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

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In reply refer to Initials
and 22.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Acers.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Mumford.....
Mr. Starke.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Chief of Naval Operations.
To: Commanding General,
Marine Barracks,
Quantico, Virginia.

Subject: Visit of the Governor of the Bahamas
(H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor).

1. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, desires to conduct His Royal Highness, The Duke of Windsor, now visiting the United States in his capacity of Governor of the Bahamas, upon a tour of the F. B. I. School located at Quantico, Virginia.

2. The Governor has expressed the wish to take this opportunity to inspect facilities and activities at the Marine Barracks, Quantico. Having obtained the consent of the addressee, the Navy Department authorizes the following individuals to visit the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia, on 21 October 1943, for the purpose of making a casual tour of inspection:

The Governor of the Bahamas,
(H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor).

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

Commander L. B. Rebeck, R.N.,
Assistant Naval Attaché,
British Embassy.

RECEIVED - Embassy Clark,
British Embassy.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

Assistant Director, F.B.I.

Inspector Robert C. Hendon, F.B.I.

Mr. Robert A. Lick, F.B.I.

CONFIDENTIAL

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3. The party will leave the Department of Justice at 0945 and expect to arrive at Quantico shortly after 1100. After being received by the addressee, the visitors will proceed to the F. B. I. School. It is estimated that the party will conclude its stay at the School at approximately 1245, at which time they will return to the Commanding General's residence. Accordingly, luncheon may be served at any time convenient after 1300. The Governor and his party expect to return to Washington before 1630.

4. Both the British Embassy and Mr. Hoover are agreeable to the presence of an aide to the Governor, to accompany the party from Washington. It is understood that Colonel G. R. Best, USMC, has been designated to perform this duty. Inspector Robert C. Hendon, F. B. I., who is acting as liaison in arranging details for this visit, expects to be in Quantico on Wednesday, 20 October 1943. He has been requested to make the acquaintance of Colonel Best and thereafter these gentlemen may deal directly in the matter.

5. The British Embassy has advised the Navy Department that the Governor's interest in this visit is confined to the military activities at Quantico, that the visit is unofficial, and that he is not concerned with, nor expects, any elaborate courtesies. No publicity is being afforded to this visit.

Kelso Daly,
By direction.

cc: Commandant, USMC
F.B.I.
British Embassy

CONFIDENTIAL



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 19, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Duke of Windsor
Tour of Quantico
Thursday, October 21

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

I have conferred with Mr. Humphrey Clarke of the British Embassy, Lieutenant Commander Kelso Daly of the Office of Naval Intelligence who clears visits of foreign dignitaries to our bases, Mr. Hince, Mr. Hicks, SAC Breese and SAC Sloan and today at Quantico will see Colonel W. N. Best, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps Base who has been assigned by General Torres as Marine Corps Attache to the Duke for this visit. The following details have been worked out:

1. The party going from here will consist of the Duke of Windsor, Commander Rebbeck, Assistant Naval Attache, Mr. Humphrey Clarke, from the British Embassy, Colonel W. N. Best, assigned to the Duke by the Marine Corps as Aide, and the Director, Mr. Tolson and Mr. Hendon from the Bureau. Mr. Hicks will join our party at the FBI Academy at Quantico.

2. The Duke of Windsor, Commander Rebbeck and Mr. Clarke will arrive in the courtyard of the Justice Building in the Ambassador's car at 9:45 a.m. where I shall meet them with Colonel Best who will have previously been in contact with me. They will get out of the car at the 9th Street entrance of the courtyard, an elevator will be held and this group will proceed immediately to the Director's Office. After presentation to the Director and Mr. Tolson the party will proceed to the basement where the Ambassador's car and the Director's car will then be parked.

3. It is suggested that the Director's car and the Ambassador's car be used by the party for the trip to Quantico with the seating arrangement as follows:

Director's car

The Director
The Duke of Windsor
Mr. Humphrey Clarke
Mr. Tolson
Commander Rebbeck
Colonel Best
Mr. Hendon

Ambassador's car



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With the last car leading the way, the party will proceed immediately to Quantico, taking the Memorial Highway to Alexandria and then Highway #1 to the Marine Base.

4. We should arrive at the Marine Base shortly after 11 a.m. A formal salute to the Duke of Windsor will be given by the Marine Corps, arranged of course by Colonel Best. We will then proceed to the Office of the Commandant, General Torres, to pay our respects. It is most probable that General Torres will join the party for the tour of our facilities and it is suggested that at the time the Director extend this invitation to him. It is expected this original call upon the Commandant will be very brief.

5. We will proceed from the Commandant's Office in the same two cars and it is suggested that at this point General Torres join the Duke and the Director and that Mr. Tolson ride in the Ambassador's car.

6. The cars will park in front of the FBI Academy and the party will proceed immediately to the office where it will be received by Mr. Hicks and Mr. Breese. Wraps will be left at this point and Mr. Hicks will join the party.

7. Tour of the Building. The following will constitute the tour of our Academy facilities.

a. Auxiliary dining room.

b. Classroom #1 - twenty-five new agents before whom Mr. F. D. Flanagan will be lecturing on Sabotage.

c. Classroom #2 - two classes of new agents combined before whom Mr. George D. Gatins will be lecturing on Federal Criminal Procedure.

d. Classroom #3 - In-Service class of forty-five men before whom Mr. F. T. Grassy will be lecturing on Falangism.

e. Proceed by the North stairway to second floor to view the shower facilities, instructor's bedroom and general dormitory facilities.

f. Proceed by South stairway to basement to view the gun vault. A mere mention will be made of the basement gymnasium but the party will not enter same.

g. Proceed by South stairway to first floor to view the dining room and if advisable at the time the kitchen facilities.

h. To the office to secure wraps. Clean slickers of the appropriate size will be available for all members of the party should the weather be bad and our regular wraps may be left at the office.

8. We will proceed to the rifle range with the same seating arrangement in the cars as used from the Commandant's Office to the Academy.

9. Firearms practice and demonstration.

a. Upon arrival at the range twelve Bureau supervisors will be firing .81 rifles, slow fire, prone position at 200 yards. After our party has arrived on the platform each of the twelve will fire two additional shots. The 200 yard targets will then go down and the 100 yard targets will be run up automatically, at which time the twelve supervisors will fire five shots standing and five shots kneeling, time fire and ten shots at bobber targets. These men will then be ordered to the North range for the shotgun course. They will be selected from the following supervisors:

R. D. Auerbach
P. B. Beachum
J. B. Blaine
A. K. Bowles
R. J. Clements
W. A. Durbin
F. A. Fletcher
C. A. Hardison
W. H. Harper
M. H. Horton
C. A. Kincaid
P. A. Larmoyeux
L. L. Laughlin
D. J. Parsons
W. N. Provinse
T. D. Webb
J. H. Williams

All of these men will make a good appearance. Mr. Sloan will be running the line with Firearms Instructors Earl H. Clark, Maurice E. Goudge and Insall B. Hale serving as instructors and coaches.

b. The scores made on the above firing will be called off over the loud speaker and at the same time the Duke and members of his party will be offered a chance to fire the .81 rifle.

c. The party will then proceed to the embankment above the pistol range where twenty-three picked members of a new agents class

will be firing position shooting from the 50 yard line at silhouette targets. They will shoot five sitting, five prone, five left hand and five right hand. Upon completion they will immediately set up the Practical Pistol course and then proceed to the tunnel and to the butts.

d. Instructors Earl H. Clark, Henry A. Fitzgibbon, Maurice E. Goudge, Insall B. Hale and R. David O'Brien with SAC Sloan running the line from the tower will then demonstrate the Practical Pistol course starting with the hip shooting as is usually done. Immediately upon completion they will bring their targets to the group to view and we should have at least one or two possibles out of this group.

e. Proceed to the platform overlooking the North pistol range for only a brief view of the twelve above supervisors firing on two shotgun courses.

f. Return to the rifle range where the five firearms instructors will give a demonstration of firing tracer bullets with the Thompson Submachine gun at a simulated house. Immediately upon completion of this they will sky write USMC standing for United States Marine Corps and FBI which will complete the firearms shooting.

In the meantime the twenty-three new agents who were previously viewed firing on the Practical Pistol course will have come back to that course and the range will be active as the party leaves.

10. Proceed from the range directly to the Commandant's luncheon. If it has been necessary to wear slickers the wraps of the party will be brought to the range and available at this time so it will be unnecessary to return to the Academy building.

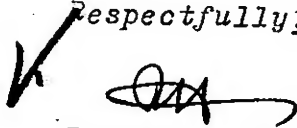
11. Commandant's luncheon. It was indicated that the Director and his party hoped to attend the luncheon but this was left tentative. It was indicated that in our party there would be the Director, Mr. Tolson, Mr. Hicks and Mr. Hendon.

12. Upon arrival at the Commandant's luncheon the Duke will be turned over to the Marine Corps and it is suggested that the Director and Mr. Tolson, Mr. Hicks and Mr. Hendon depart immediately at the conclusion of the luncheon. Thereafter the Duke of Windsor and his party are going to be shown the Marine Corps which will probably include a review. This is entirely satisfactory to the Embassy as indicated by Mr. Clarke who as a matter of fact suggested that the Director probably would not desire to remain after the luncheon.

It is planned that I shall conduct the tour of the Academy and also explain the range and various firearms courses.

Appropriate instructions have been issued to have everything in tip top shape for this tour and I am personally going to Quantico today to go over the above details. It is believed that we will be fairly pressed for time since we should get away from the firearms range by at least 12:50 in order to get to the luncheon on time. I think that the above program will be snappy and will not have any lagging spots.

Respectfully,


Robert C. Hendon



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 20, 1943

RCH:DW

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Summary - Tour of Quantico
Duke of Windsor
Thursday, October 21

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Beahm ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

The following is a step by step summary of the arrangements made for the Duke of Windsor tour of Quantico.

1. The Director's car will at 9:30 a.m. pick up the Duke of Windsor and his party consisting of Mr. Humphrey Clarke and Commander Reddeck at the British Embassy and proceed to the inner courtyard of the Department of Justice building.

2. Colonel W. N. Best, Marine Corps Attache, and Mr. Hendon will meet the Duke's party upon arrival at this building and proceed to the Director's Office.

3. After presentation to the Director and Mr. Tolson the entire group will proceed to the basement where both cars will be parked for immediate departure to Quantico.

4. Car #1 (Armored) with Commander Reddeck, Colonel Best and Mr. Hendon will lead the way with the Director, the Duke, Mr. Tolson and Mr. Clarke following in the Director's car. We will proceed over the 14th Street bridge to Memorial Highway, down Memorial Highway to Alexandria and Highway #1 from Alexandria to Quantico. Time will not permit going via Mount Vernon. We shall drive not over 40 miles per hour taking approximately one hour and ten minutes. We must not arrive at the Quantico sentry box prior to 10:55 a.m.

5. Two jeeps will join us at the entrance to the Marine Corps base, one leading and one following, taking us to the small parade ground a short distance past the sentry box on the main Quantico thoroughfare.

6. The honor guard will be drawn up on the parade ground. All members of our party will disembark from the automobiles and the General with his staff will receive the Director and the Duke and the honor guard ceremonies will be held immediately.



Tour made here
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7. At the conclusion of the ceremony the General with the Duke, and probably with the Director, will proceed in the General's car to the FBI Academy with the cars in our party and the members of the General's staff following.

8. Upon arrival at the front of the FBI Academy all members of the party will be taken directly to our office where Mr. Hicks will join the party and Mr. Breese will assist in taking care of the wraps.

9. Tour of the building.

a. Auxiliary dining room.

b. Classroom #1 - Mr. Grassy lecturing on Falangism before 45 In-Service men.

c. Classroom #2 - Mr. Muzzey lecturing before New Agents on Federal Criminal Procedure.

d. Recreation room.

e. Take North stairway to second floor to view the shower facilities, instructors' bedroom and general dormitory facilities.

f. By South stairway to basement to view the gun vault and only a mere mention will be made of the basement gymnasium without entering same.

g. By South stairway to first floor to view dining room and if advisable at the time the kitchen facilities.

h. To the office to secure wraps.

10. Proceed to rifle range with same automobiles and seating arrangement as utilized from the parade ground to the Academy.

11. Firearms practice and demonstration.

a. View from the rifle shed twelve Bureau supervisors firing .31 rifles slow fire, prone position at 200 yards and timed fire at 100 yards. The Duke will be offered an opportunity to fire at this time if he desires.

b. To embankment overlooking practical pistol course where 23 New Agents will be firing from 50 yard line in various positions.

c. Five instructors will then fire the full practical pistol course. If time is short I shall arrange to have the number of shots fired at each position cut down.

d. Proceed to the platform overlooking the North pistol range for only a brief view of the twelve supervisors firing on two shotgun courses.

e. Return to rifle range shed where five firearms instructors will demonstrate firing tracer bullets with the Thompson Submachine gun at a simulated house. Immediately upon completion of this they will sky write USMC and FBI which will complete the demonstration.

12. Proceed to the General's quarters for cocktails. This should be approximately 12:30.

13. Proceed to luncheon which will be buffet with the exception of eight places set for the Duke, the Director and ranking guests.

14. Departure from luncheon of the Director, Mr. Tolson, Mr. Hicks and Mr. Hendon, leaving the Director's car and driver for the Duke who after luncheon will view the Marine base. It is understood he wants to get away from there by 4:30.

✓ Respectfully,



Robert C. Hendon

the wrong side of the street to a small parade ground which is immediately opposite the Post Exchange. The jeep will stop at the appropriate place with our cars pulling up directly behind it. At this point a rather large honor guard will be drawn up and the General will receive the Director and the Duke and the other members of the party, all of whom are to get out of the cars immediately. Appropriate ruffles and salutes, the British National Anthem and the usual honor guard procedure will be followed with the General, the Duke and the Director forming the front review line. The General will have with him about ten members of his staff who with the other members of our party will form a second line. If the General indicates and the Duke desires it may be necessary for them and the Director to handle the usual review of the guard and inspection. It is probable that the other members of the party will not follow in this but will remain at attention. The General, however, might indicate that his staff should follow on this short inspection which will mean that all members of the party will have to do so. This all should take a maximum of ten minutes.

Upon the completion of the honors and in accordance with military procedure on a base, the General will invite the Duke and his Aide to drive in the General's car which is a seven-passenger Packard. It is probable that this invitation will also be extended to the Director. With the General's car in the lead the party will then proceed to our Academy where the General in effect will turn the Duke back over to the Director. The members of the General's staff will be with us all the time.

The tour of the building should take about twenty minutes and will proceed as previously outlined except we will view only two classrooms with classes in session - New Agents with Mr. A. A. Muzzey lecturing on Procedure and an In-Service class with Mr. F. T. Grassy lecturing on Falangism. We will also view the recreation and study room.

The firearms demonstration will take about 35 minutes minimum and depending on the Duke's interest and the amount of explanation required may run more. I think that the program arranged which I saw yesterday is snappy and effective.

The General then wants the party to proceed to his quarters for cocktails at 12:30 but we have a leeway here on time if necessary. I hope, however, that we may finish the demonstration by 12:30. The same seating arrangement in the cars will be used as we used to the Academy. From the General's quarters after cocktails the party will proceed to the luncheon. A table will be set for eight at the luncheon which will include the General, two other Generals on the Quantico staff, the Director, the other members of the Duke's party and probably Mr. Tolson. The other members of the party will have their luncheon buffet.



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 20, 1943

RCH:DW

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Duke of Windsor
Tour of Quantico
Thursday, October 21

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
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Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
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Mr. Mumford ☒
Mr. Starke ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Beahm ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

I had luncheon yesterday at Quantico with Colonel W. N. Best, who has been assigned as Attache to the Duke for this visit and with Colonel Best and Mr. Hicks later conferred with Colonel Kelleher, Adjutant, and Captain Michael Bartlett, the singer, who is Aide to General Torrey, in order to coordinate our part of the program with that arranged by the Marine Corps. Essentially the tour will follow the arrangement set out in my memorandum of yesterday. Only the following additions and variations will be made:

Mr. Humphrey Clarke of the British Embassy has advised that the arrangements are satisfactory to the Duke but has requested that a car be made available to the Duke. Pursuant to our conversation it is understood that the Director's car with Crawford driving will be at the Embassy at 9:30 a.m., Thursday morning to pick up the Duke and the members of his party and will come on to the Bureau as originally planned. An armored car has been secured from the New York Office which will be driven by Quander to handle the remainder of the party and to bring us back from Quantico while the Director's car with Crawford is left for the Duke.

It is suggested that we drive not over 40 miles per hour which will require approximately one hour and ten minutes from the building to the Marine base. We must not arrive at the sentry box prior to 10:55 a.m. and as previously suggested I believe the car in which I am to arrive should precede the Director and the Duke so that I can arrange the timing. I do not believe that time will permit going via Mount Vernon which requires about ten minutes more but suggest that we go over the 14th Street bridge, then by way of the Memorial Highway to Alexandria and thereafter on Highway #1 to Quantico.

Upon arrival at the entrance to the Marine grounds at the triangle a jeep assigned by General Torrey will pick us up and lead the way with a second jeep bringing up the rear. The leading jeep will take us past the sentry box and for a short distance on



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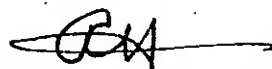
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CRIME RECORDS

After the luncheon as previously indicated the Duke will review the Marine base and I understand that the Marine School will put on a show for him and there will probably be some kind of a show at the Air Base.

Respectfully,

✓ 

Robert C. Hendon

October 20, 1943

RGH:DE

MR. TOLSON

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Tour of Quantico
Thursday, October 21

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Upon arrival at the entrance to the Marine grounds at the Triangle a jeep assigned by General Torrey will pick us up and lead the way with a second jeep bringing up the rear. The leading jeep will take us past the sentry box and for a short distance on

Tolson
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Nease
Gandy

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The tour of the building should take about twenty minutes and will proceed as previously outlined except we will view only two classrooms with classes in session - New Agents with Mr. A. A. Muzzey lecturing on Procedure and an In-Service class with Mr. F. F. Crosey lecturing on Palangium. We will also view the recreation and study room.

The firearms demonstration will take about 35 minutes minimum and depending on the Duke's interest and the amount of explanation required may run more. I think that the program arranged which I saw yesterday is snappy and effective.

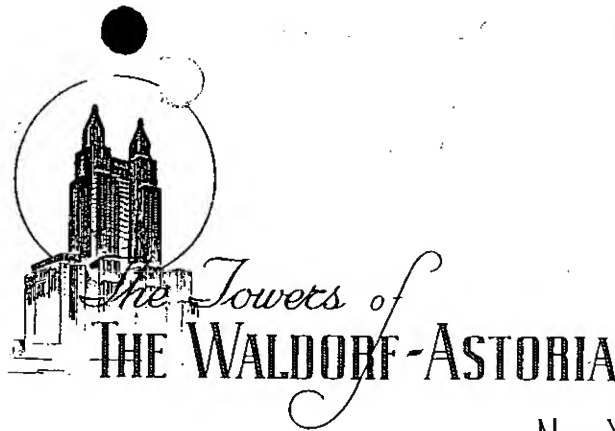
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- 3 -

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Respectfully,

Robert C. Hendon



NEW YORK

25th October, 1943

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to thank you for the courtesy extended to me in arranging the two personally conducted visits to the F.B.I. Headquarters in Washington and the Training Establishment of your organization at Quantico. Knowing how very busy you are, I appreciated your taking the time off from your office.

It had long been my desire to learn something of the set-up and inner working of the famous Bureau of which you are the founder and active chief and I can assure you that all you had to show me surpassed my expectations.

I was much impressed by the fine type and keen spirit of the men under training and would like to congratulate you and your associates and the F.B.I. agents throughout the Union on the swell job you have all done and are doing in the security interests of the American people and now in war time, in the interests of the Allied Nations as well.

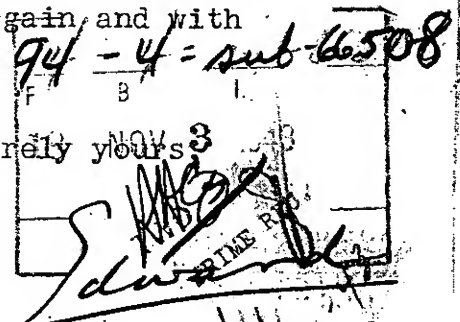
The Duchess wishes to be associated with this inadequate letter and to say how much she regrets the circumstances which prevented her accompanying us, to Quantico Thursday. We both appreciate your assurance that we may call upon you in an emergency at any time when we are in America - and looking forward to meeting you again, and with our best regards,

Believe me,

Sincerely yours

John Edgar Hoover, Esq.
Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.



3CK:FMB:DW

94-4-6650-8

RECORDED

October 30, 1943

His Royal Highness
The Duke of Windsor
Governor of the Bahamas
The Waldorf-Astoria
Park Avenue at Forty-Ninth Street
New York, New York

Sir:

I am deeply appreciative of your most thoughtful letter of October 25, 1943, concerning your visits to our headquarters in Washington and the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia.

It is grand to know that you enjoyed so much seeing our various activities at first hand, and I wish to assure you that it was a real pleasure to have you with us.

Thank you for extending the regrets of the Duchess, and I hope that someday it will be possible for her to also visit our Academy at Quantico.

With expressions of my highest esteem and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
★ NOV 1 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED NOV 1 1943
FBI
RECEIVED-NOV 1 1943

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

NOV 30 4 54 PM '43
RECEIVED NOV 1 1943
FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NOV 6 1943



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:KLW
Call: 3:35 PM

October 14, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Lt. Commander Kelso Daly called me at this time with reference to the proposed visit of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, the British Naval Attache and you to Quantico. He advised that his office handles visits of foreigners to our stations and bases and that there were several details in connection with this trip that he would like to iron out.

He said it was his understanding that the trip to Quantico would be made on Thursday of next week, the party arriving between 11:00 and 11:30 A.M; that the FBI school would be the first stop, then the introduction to the Commandant, and finally luncheon.

He desired to know:

1. The number of people to be in your party, so that proper arrangements could be made for luncheon, etc.
2. Whether an officer from Quantico could not come to Washington and go down with the party to Quantico as an aide to the Duke in order to handle details, i.e. to phone Quantico before their departure from Washington, etc.
3. Whether upon entering the gates of Quantico, and receiving the salute, etc. which will be given the Duke, the party couldn't proceed directly to the Commandant's office so that, if he so desired, the Commandant could accompany the party to the FBI school.

I told Commander Daly that I would discuss these matters with you and advise him accordingly.



RECORDED
Respectfully,

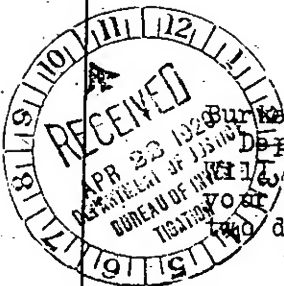
Edward A. Tamm.

94-4-6650-9
27 OCT 26 1943

14 NOV 9 1943

CRIME RECORDS

REPORT MADE BY: S. O. Connell	PLACE WHERE MADE: Los Angeles	DATE WHEN MADE: Apr. 15, 1920	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Apr. 3 - 8 1920
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, : Official Visitor to the EDWARD. PRINCE OF WALES: United States at San Diego, California			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: At Los Angeles, California: On April 3rd, 1920, I received the following telegram: "Washington, D.C. Apr. 3, 1920. Connell Federal Bldg. Los Angeles, Calif. Please give Nye all assistance he needs from you at any place he desires. Burke, Chief, 146P" Prior to the receipt of the above telegram I had talked over the telephone with Special Agent J. N. NYE, of the Department of State, Washington, D.C., at San Diego, Cal., and he advised me that he would like to have some assistance on the day that HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE OF WALES arrived at San Diego, and I informed MR. NYE at the time that it would be impossible for me to come without being so instructed by the Chief of this Bureau at Washington, D.C. MR. NYE stated that he would like to have two or three men, including myself, and I told him that if orders were received by me, I would be there with the necessary assistance. On April 5th I sent the following telegram: "Los Angeles, Cal. April 5-1920. Burke Dept. Justice, Washington. Will leave Tuesday afternoon for San Diego to comply with your instructions to cooperate with Nye. Possibly be gone two days. Agent Hall will accompany me. Connell 10:30AM" On April 6th, at 2 P.M., I left for San Diego, accompanied by Special Agent William P. Hall of this office, and Special Agent J. L. Ettlinger, who is temporarily attached to this office of the Bureau, and arrived in San Diego at 6 P.M.			
COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 62-17262-0			



Re: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS-PRINCE OF WALES: (Cont.)

Transportation was secured for myself on Transportation Request J-27260, A.T. & S.F.R.R., from Los Angeles to San Diego and return, \$7.56.

Transportation for Special Agent Hall and Special Agent Ettlinger was secured on T.R. #J-35031, A.T. & S.F.R.R., from Los Angeles to San Diego, Cal., and return, \$15.12. No war tax on either.

On my arrival at San Diego, I went to the U. S. Grant Hotel, accompanied by agents, and there met Special Agent NYE, and it was arranged that I would be at the Municipal Dock on the following day at 2:30 P.M., this being the hour set for the arrival in San Diego of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

On April 7th I was engaged from the time of the arrival on the American shore of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE OF WALES, until after midnight, and I then returned to the U. S. Grant Hotel where I was stopping.

As Special Agent NYE informed me that there would be no other public receptions connected with the visit of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS at San Diego, I did not go to Coronado on the following day, but left San Diego at 3 P.M. (Apr. 8th) accompanied by Agent Hall, and arrived in Los Angeles at 6 P.M.

INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.

Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts

Subject: DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

File No.: HQ Cross-References

Section: None (45 of 45 pages released)



Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Coffey ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Acers ✓
 Mr. Carson ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Hendon ✓
 Mr. Mumford ✓
 Mr. Starke ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

*60111 Overline
 46*

Duke of Windsor Visits Quantico Marine Base

The Duke of Windsor yesterday inspected the FBI training center and the Marine Base at Quantico. He was accompanied by J. Edgar Hoover and dined with the officers at the Marine post. Meanwhile, the Duchess was escorted by Red Cross officials through District Chapter headquarters and the blood donor center in the Acadia Building.

*Investigation done
 J. H. H.*

194-4-6650-A
 NOT RECORDED
 85 DEC 18 1943

30 DEC 30

(54)

DEC 22 1943

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

mlw



How J. Edgar Hoover,
Dept of Justice,
Washington,
D.C.

1 ENCL

153

EX-81

156

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-33783-381	
F	B
14	OCT 8 1943
CRILE REC.	

4 OCT 16 1943

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT WRITES:

Windsor Visits FBI, Hums That Pistol-Packin' Tune

By CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

Washington, Oct. 1—"Pistol Packin' Mama" being the favorite-at-the-moment refrain of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, it was no surprise to anyone when they turned up yesterday, uninvited, to inspect the FBI Museum here. Word got about like wildfire, however, and soon they were met by J. Edgar Hoover who personally escorted them through his interesting collection.

The Duke began humming the tune to the amusement of hundreds of Dept. of Justice clerks who assembled in corridors to view these most distinguished visitors, and who joined him in whooping up his tune. This was something new for the G-men and something unforgettable for the department.

Incidentally, the Duchess' photograph will shortly appear in a cigarette ad. She gave this permission, she told me, because the cigarette company gave her 250,000 cigarettes to distribute at her canteen in the Bahamas.

Too Chilly for Garden

It was chilly yesterday afternoon in the garden of the Panamanian Embassy. Ambassador and Senora de Jimenez (whom their friends call "By Jiminy") therefore received their guests in the long drawing room overlooking Rock Creek Park.

Mrs. Adolph Berle, whose husband is a State Dept. slave, was very much in evidence as were the Vice President and Mrs. Wallace. Sen. and Mrs. Barkley chatted with Senora de Castro, wife of the Ambassador from El Salvador. Nelson Rockefeller bobbed about with Senora de Guachalla, wife of the Bolivian Ambassador, and with Dr. L. S. Rowe, founder of the Pan American Union.

Rhumba Plus

Everyone in town who has two bits or more to spend these days is rushing down to the Hotel Statler's Embassy Room to hear Carmen Cavallerro and his rhumba band. But, personally, I think the music of Bob Knight's band which is also there is just as good.

Once each evening they have a real old-fashioned song-fest there. Practically everyone joins in sing-



MRS. PAUL McNUTT
Shows off her new hat

ing "Tipperary," "California Here I Come," etc.

Noticed the Mike Cowles, owner of Look magazine, there the other evening; also Freddie Lonsdale, who has a new play here. Sylvia Ashley Fairbanks and Lorette Hearst had two gay young officers in tow, and Mrs. Paul McNutt was wearing one of Lilly Dache's latest exotic chapeaux.

Jungle Room

The Cosmos Room in the Hotel Carlton has been done over since spring. It now resembles a Zulu jungle with huge long-leaved banyan trees, a couple of alabaster elephants, dozens of furry monkeys with long fuzzy tails. The lights are very low. Stars blink out of a midnight blue sky. The walls have gone El Morocco with zebra stripes.

Capt. and Mrs. Noel Gerson of Chicago Gold-Coast were in a group there last night which included stunning Mina Patrick, the Colonel's wife and daughter-in-law of the late Gen. Patrick, chief of the Air Corps in World War I. Lee Carson, debutante of the

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(File)
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JJM:FML

DATE September 29, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. McGuire ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Piper ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Beahm ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

At 9:45 this morning, Mr. Humphrey Clarke of the British Embassy telephoned, advising that when the Director met the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, he invited them to stop at the Bureau to see our facilities whenever they are in town. Mr. Clarke stated the Duke and Duchess are here and would like very much to visit the Bureau today at 3 p.m.

In accordance with my conversation with you, I told Mr. Clarke we would be delighted to have them here today and accordingly suggested that when the party arrived, they drive into the inner court where they will be met at the 9th Street entrance. Mr. Clarke stated he will accompany the Duke and Duchess and will come to the Bureau in the Ambassador's car, a Buick, bearing diplomatic license, DPL-131.

□ They will have approximately 1½ hours available. □

It is recommended that Mr. Hendon take this tour and arrangements are being made now to see that proper exhibits are available in the Technical Laboratory and arrangements are likewise being made for the range to be shown.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols
L. B. Nichols

CC - Mr. Hendon

OK.
I will also accompany them.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-41850-97

9/29/43
Tour conducted

30 OCT 4 1943

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

WM. J. BRIGHT
CHIEF, CRIMINAL DIVISION

ARTHUR C. JEWELL
UNDER-SHERIFF

M. F. NUREMBERG
CHIEF, RECORDS AND IDENTIFICATION

WALTER D. GILMAN
CHIEF, CIVIL DIVISION

CLEM PEOPLES
CHIEF, JAIL DIVISION

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

EUGENE W. BISCAILUZ, SHERIFF

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

November 2, 1937

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Attached is a copy of a letter I have this date addressed to the British Consulate in this city. You will no doubt recall that during the visit of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, it was my department that provided the same services as outlined in the attached letter, and for which Mrs. Roosevelt very kindly acknowledged in a letter of appreciation upon her return to Washington.

It will be my pleasure to co-operate with you and your department in every way possible during the Duke of Windsor's visit to Los Angeles; also if you deem it advisable please kindly ascertain from the Duke's representative if this service is acceptable.

Trusting to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and assuring you of my continued co-operation, I remain

Very truly yours,

E. W. BISCAILUZ, SHERIFF

By *Ed. Duran Ayres*
Ed. Duran Ayres
Foreign Relations Bureau

EEDA/mch
1 encl.

11-10-37

LBH

RECEIVED

NOV 3 1937

Yes 8 3

62-46213-7	
RECEIVED	
NOV 3 1937	
TOLSON	WATSON
TRACY	ROSEN
NEASE	GLAVIN
COUGHLIN	CONNELLEY
QUINN	DEAN
WILLIAMS	WHELAN
WYATT	YERGEN
HOOD	NEASE
WATSON	WATSON

WM. J. BRIGHT
CHIEF, CRIMINAL DIVISION

ARTHUR C. JEWELL
UNDER-SHERIFF

WALTER D. GILMAN
CHIEF, CIVIL DIVISION

M. F. NUREMBERG
CHIEF, RECORDS AND IDENTIFICATION

CLEM PEOPLES
CHIEF, JAIL DIVISION

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

EUGENE W. BISCAILUZ, SHERIFF

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

November 2, 1937

Hon. Francis E. Evans, Consul,
British Consulate,
1111 W. M. Garland Building,
117 West 9th Street,
Los Angeles, Calif.

My dear Consul:

In confirming my conversation with your honorable Vice Consul, Mr. John Playfair Price, of several days ago, Sheriff Biscailuz has directed me to offer to you the services of his department for the announced visit of the Duke of Windsor and his party to this city, if and when they should arrive.

Uniformed officers, acting as a guard of honor, and plain clothes officers, and proper transportation facilities would be available to meet and serve the Duke and party upon their arrival and during their stay here.

In working out this program we would be entirely guided by your wishes and any suggestions that you might care to make would be appreciated, and also as to how this information should be conveyed to the Duke's personal representative at the opportune time.

Should you wish to confer with me upon this matter I should be only too pleased to come to the Consulate at any time you may designate in order that we may opportunely make the necessary arrangements.

Assuring you of my continued co-operation at all times,
I remain

Very truly yours,

E. W. BISCAILUZ, SHERIFF,

By _____
Ed Duran-Ayres
Foreign Relations Bureau

EEDA/mch

62-46213-7

LBN:DLS
62-46213-7

RECORDED

November 10, 1937.

Mr. E. W. Biscailus,
Sheriff,
Los Angeles, California.

Attention: Mr. Ed. Duran-Ayres,
Foreign Relations Bureau

My dear Sheriff:

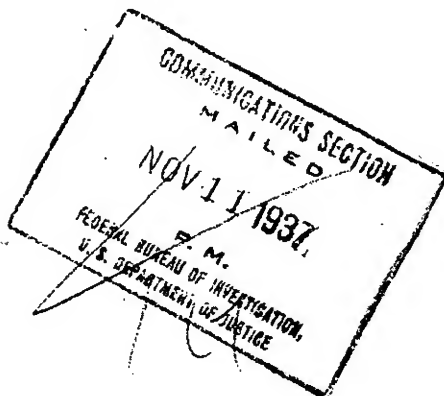
I have received your letter of November 2, 1937, with reference to the possibility of a visit of the Duke of Windsor to Los Angeles. While this Bureau has not been called upon to the present time to perform any activities in connection with the Duke's impending visit, nevertheless, you may rest assured that if a request is made, I shall immediately communicate with you. Ordinarily such matters are handled by the State Department and due to the recent cancellation of the Duke of Windsor's visit this Fall, it is not known just what plans will be made in the future.

I appreciate very much your thoughtfulness in writing as you did.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy



L. A. Calif.

June 6 - 1938

Federal Bureau of
Investigation,
Dear Sirs.

B + ✓
I want to report to you, that the
Duke of Windsor, came here in
secret and is now some-where in
Hollywood, he is being detained
against his will, I fear for his
safety, will you please investigate.
I believe if any thing happens to
him, it will ^{bring} sorrow to a nation,
For he is the idol of England.

Yours very sincerely
M 67C

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-51284-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 10 1938 P. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

L. A. Calif
June 20-1938

Federal Bureau of
Investigation

Dear Sirs

I feel a pastor

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-51389-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 24 1938 P. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Duke
is being held
Harrell, now you will
find out, by writing
to Chicago Ill, Madonna
Temple, Mr Bert Shepherd
he went there and then
returned to Calif, but
on returning was
taken by these people,
into bondage, it seems
they can do about as

See index

They please, and this
priest, John O'orman
called by Catholics
(Michael) about runs
the town. This Mayor
Mr Shaw they are trying
to have him recalled.
Now you could get some
past history from a
Mr Robert Hurd as they
(at one time) impris-
oned him together with
a woman until they
lived together and I am
alarmed at the fate
of this man as well.
A false hood appeared in
the Times paper that he
was with the Duches,
only a blind, to appear

as though he is there, please
investigate, I wrote you
before & since then he
was freed & went to
Chicago, but has returned
only to again get in
the hands of villains.
I heard over the radio
these words,
(Don't let that mole
get away.)

Very sincerely

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE

JUN 24

31 PM 1938

FILES SECTION

FORWARDED

RECEIVED

FILES SECTION

JUN 24 11 30 AM 1938

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION U. S.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1938 JUN 25 AM 8:26

RECEIVED
DIVISION ONE

A.
Calif.

67C

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 17, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES SECTION

Re: Anonymous Letter to the
Director.

There has been referred to the Technical Laboratory by Mr. E. A. Tamm an original, typed anonymous letter addressed to the Director dated October 12, 1938 and beginning "If you could take - the Duke of Windsor." The envelope is postmarked San Francisco, Calif., 9, Oct. 11, 1938, 11:30 A.M.

The material will be given document and fingerprint examinations.

The only purpose of this memorandum is to obtain a file number.

E. P. Coffey

Removed from file 76-12-48

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-52082-1

OCT 17 1938

FILED

CO. TAMM

RECEIVED

SFP

10/17/38
Miller
7/21/38
see letter
10/24/38
10/24/38

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#25042

Laboratory Report

Case: **Re: Anonymous Letter to the
Director.**

Number: **62-52082-1**

Specimens:

**62-52082-1 Q 1 One envelope postmarked San Francisco, Calif. 9, Oct. 11, 1938,
11:30 AM.**

" Q 2 One sheet apparently enclosed in Q 1 beginning: "If you could--"

Examination requested by: **Ans. by memo to Mr. Nathan for attention of Mr. E. A. Tamm.**

Date received: **(Blocked and recorded 10-17-38 1:00 PM kr)**

Examination requested: **Document - Fingerprint**

Result of examination:

Examination by: **Miller**

LATENT

October 12, 1938

J. Edgar Hoover
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.
Dear Sir:

If you could take -
the Duke of Windsor
Charles Lindbergh
and that most obnoxious and disgusting of all,
James ('s got IT) Roosevelt,
tie them in a bag, pull the string tight, TIGHT, and drop them in the
deepest part of the ocean, this would be a more pleasant world in which
to live.

Mr. & Mrs. Average Citizen
The anonymous letters tell the truth you know, and you would not know
me from Adam if I did sign my name.

A citizen

P.S.- It would be still better if you would include the whole buck-
tooth Roosevelt family, from the first old lady down.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice- 62-52082-1 Q 1



GOLDEN GATE
INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION
1939



J. Edgar Hoover
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice - 62-52082-1 Q 1



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

File # 25042
11973
(Recorded 10-17-38 3:00 P.M.)

Laboratory Report

Case: **Re: Anonymous Letter to the
Director.**

Number: **62-52082-1**
62-52082-1

Specimens:

**62-52082-1 Q 1 One envelope postmarked San Francisco, Calif. 9, Oct. 11, 1936,
11:50 AM.**

" Q 2 One sheet apparently enclosed in Q 1 beginning: "If you could--"

Examination requested by: **Ans. by memo to Mr. Nathan for attention of Mr. E. A. Tamm.**

Date received: **(Blocked and recorded 10-17-38 1:00 PM hr)**

Examination requested: **Document - Fingerprint** ✓

Result of examination:

Examination by: **Miller**
Upton

*2 fragmentary latent fingerprints developed - one
on outside of envelope - 1 on back of letter. Both
for comparison only.*

*Answered in combined Lab. report - memo for Mr. Nathan
Dated 10-17-38*

62-52082-1

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice - 62-52082-1 Q 2

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice - 62-52082-1 Q 1



GOLDEN GATE
INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION
1939

J. Edgar Hoover
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.



Federal Bureau of Investigation

Date 10/17/ 1938

FROM: Technical Laboratory

TO: Single Fingerprint Section

Case Number: 62-52062-1

No latent fingerprints developed _____

Iodine prints developed on ~~SE~~ _____

Silver nitrate prints on Q1 _____

_____ Identiscope negatives attached hereto.

REMARKS: _____

J.O.C. for

Muller

L-14

E. P. Coffey

By: _____
Examiner.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SFP-12

* * * * *

FROM
SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION

DATE 10-21 1938

TO: <u>Mr. Nathan</u>	<u>Mr. Potter</u>
<u>Mr. Coffey</u>	<u>Mr. Sullivan</u>
<u>Mr. McSwain</u>	<u>Mr. Upton</u>
<u>Mr. Singman</u>	<u>Mrs. Withers</u>
<u>Mr. H. M. Clegg</u>	<u>Assembly</u>
<u>Mr. Deiss</u>	<u>Card Index</u>
<u>Mr. Fallon</u>	<u>Chief Clerk</u>
<u>Mr. Feehan</u>	<u>Files Section</u>
<u>Mr. Ground</u>	<u>Laboratory</u>
<u>Mr. J. Kleinkauf</u>	<u>Mechanical Section</u>
<u>Miss Kline</u>	<u>Messenger</u>
<u>Mr. Knowles</u>	<u>Posting Section</u>
<u>Mr. Maynor</u>	<u>Recording Section</u>
<u>Mr. McCullough</u>	<u>Technical Section</u>
<u>Mrs. McPhail</u>	<u>Typing Section</u>
<u>Mr. Peterson</u>	<u>Mr.</u>

A

See Me _____
Please File ✓
Please Handle _____
Block & Route _____
Block & Return _____

Upton
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Mr. Tolson ✓
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 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford ✓
 Mr. Starnes ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

*11/10
 To Lab staff*

*Alfred De Marigny
 Police Department, Miami 7th*

Court in Confusion

Marigny Counsel Challenges Crown's Fingerprint Evidence

Nassau, Bahamas, Oct. 27 (AP).—The fingerprint evidence with which the crown seeks to convict Alfred de Marigny of the murder of Sir Harry Oakes was challenged as "improper" evidence today and Nassau's most sensational criminal trial was thrown into confusion pending a ruling by the surprised chief justice, Sir Oscar Bedford Daly.

An American investigator had just built up to the climax of the case against the slain millionaire's son-in-law when Defense Counsel Godfrey Higgs arose to question whether a "lifted" fingerprint could be introduced.

As Higgs made his challenge, Sir Oscar inquired:

"Does the defense mean to infer that the fingerprint may be a forgery?"

Higgs replied firmly: "I do, sir." Police Capt. James O. Barker of Miami had explained to the jury that he used adhesive rubber to "raise" from the surface of a bed-screen in the death room an im-

pression of De Marigny's right little finger for photographing.

"This is entirely new evidence, your honor," said Higgs with dramatic unexpectedness. "The best evidence is the screen with the print on it" and he pointed to the figured bedscreen which stood near Sir Harry's bed the night of July 7 when the baronet was beaten and left to die on a blazing bed at his estate, Westbourne.

"There should be no objection to that," commented the robed, bewigged justice, puzzled by the challenge.

"But there is no print on the screen now," Higgs shouted, ing:

"I can prove that it is impossible to raise a print. Now we only Barker's uncorroborated that it came from the screen."

"I cannot find a case," he added, "in which a lifted print ever was submitted in evidence. This is the first time the-

Took up with man card

62-73197-11

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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 11/10/80

*We ought to see that
 Miami Office & we here
 give Malchen & Barker
 a "wide berth" in the
 future.*

21 DEC 1 1943

secution has testified about something on a piece of rubber. When it was testified in magistrate's court I thought it was something on the screen.

"I would not object to a photograph of a raised print on the screen itself. When I use the word raise I mean a print dusted and made visible, but not lifted from the object."

Taken aback by the sudden assault on the piece of evidence upon which he depends to tie together all of the case against De Marigny, Attorney General Eric Hallinan asserted that "the raised prints are actually the original prints."

He insisted that the question was one for the jury to decide.

The fingerprint is the first ever offered at a murder trial in the Bahamas, and Sir Oscar asked citation of precedents, particularly in American courts.

Finally, indicating that he wants to hear from more authorities, he adjourned court for the day.

There was an air of tension in the crowded courtroom all day, and De Marigny in his cage-like prisoner's dock listened intently.

Barker had told of using scotch tape and adhesive rubber to lift prints from the screen.

Some were recognizable when photographed, he said.

"Did you find on the screen any print similar to that of the accused?" asked Hallinan.

"I did."

Barker told of being summoned to Nassau by the Duke of Windsor, governor of the Bahamas.

He processed various objects in the room for fingerprints, the officer related, and took the prints of Harold G. Christie, house guest who found the body; Maj. Herbert Pemberton of the Nassau police, and Dr. H. A. Quackenbush, first physician summoned.

Barker then told of examining De Marigny, who readily submitted to the test, and finding singed and curled hairs on his arms, hands, face and head.

"Because there was considerable fire in the bedroom caused appar-

ently by an attempt of the attacker to hide the crime, Barker said, anyone present at the time would have burned hairs.

He declared that De Marigny offered several different explanations for the burned hair.

The stage was set for Barker's testimony at a stormy session in which the chief justice caused Police Capt. E. W. Melchen, also of Miami, to change the story he told yesterday of knowing nothing about the fingerprint until he heard Barker describe it to Lady Eunice Oakes, the widow, a week after De Marigny's arrest.

Melchen altered his testimony so that it went into the record this way: "On the ninth of July Barker and Pemberton went to the RAF photolab to process a print they said was that of the accused."

Through his questioning, the justice also developed that the weapon with which Sir Harry was struck on the head four times never was found.

He learned that no footprints were found in Westbourne or on the porches, although there was a heavy rainstorm the night of the slaying.

Jury foreman James Sands asked the question which enabled Melchen to strike back at the defense's apparent move to contend that De Marigny may have touched the screen when he was taken upstairs by the detective for questioning July 9.

"Could the accused, in going up and downstairs, possibly come in contact with that screen?" Sands asked.

"No, sir," replied Melchen.

Barker stood, arms folded, on the witness stand as the verbal battle raged.

"I am surprised," the dignified chief justice commented. "Neither counsel prepared me for this development."

Hallinan said officers could have photographed the print on the screen, but failed to bring along a fingerprint camera because they did not know that the only one in Nassau was out of order.

"You could have telegraphed for it," Sir Oscar told Hallinan.

He turned to Barker, at the left

of the bench.

"Why didn't you photograph it on the original surface?"

"Because I didn't have a camera," Barker replied.

"It is my contention," Higgs declared, "that this needless destruction has not been satisfactorily explained, and this print should not be admitted in evidence."

"I shall take this under advisement," the justice ruled.

Barker had told of finding two of De Marigny's prints on the bed-screen, which he processed July 9, the day after Harold G. Christie, a house guest at Oakes' estate, discovered his host's body when he went to call him to breakfast.

One, Barker said, was an impression of the defendant's left little finger, which he found July 9.

He said he locked the raised prints in the safe of his Miami office while he went to Maine for Sir Harry's funeral and to confer with the widow, Lady Eunice Oakes.

Upon his return, he added, he reexamined the prints and found one of the right little finger which was somewhat clearer. It is this one that the Crown seeks to use against De Marigny.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : EDWARD A. TAMM

SUBJECT: RHODA VAN BIBBER TANNER DOUBLEDAY

DATE: Sept. 14, 1944

EAT:MMC

Time: 5:20

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Mumford
 Mr. Jones
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Beahm
 Miss Gandy

Mr. Jerome Doyle called from New York City and stated he had seen the Duke of Windsor for approximately 45 minutes this afternoon. The Duke was very, very impressed with the information obtained. As a matter of fact, Mr. Doyle stated he almost fell off his chair three times when he realized what he had almost become mixed up with. He wanted to be sure you understood how much he appreciated this information. Mr. Doyle mentioned the Duke plans to drop in to see you before leaving this country, which will probably be in October. He will be in New York 5 or 6 days more after which he will visit Hot Springs for two or three weeks.

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Duchess of

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY

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Editor: Anna Rothe

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Vol. 5

September 1944

No. 9

Explanations

Authorities for forms of names, with few exceptions, are the biographical publications of The Wilson Company. The biographee's name as it appears in the heading of the sketch is the form which he or she prefers, for example, McGeachy, (Mary Agnes) Craig, i.e., Craig McGeachy. When a professional name is used in the heading, for example, Drake, Alfred, the real name is given in the sketch itself, i.e., Alfred Capurro.

Each biography is headed with the name, pronunciation if difficult, date of birth (if obtainable), and occupation. The sketch proper is in turn supplemented by a list of references to additional sources of information, in two alphabets, 1) newspaper and periodical references, and 2) books. Space limitations require that these bibliographies be short, but an effort is made to include the most useful references. The books chosen are limited to those of a biographical nature, including such reference tools as *Who's Who in America*, *Living Musicians*, etc. Each obituary notice includes full dates when that information is available; and the reference is to the *New York Times*.

Articles from periodicals are listed in abbreviated form, i.e., "Mag Art 32:78-9 S'39 por"; this means *Magazine of Art*, volume 32, pages 78-9, for September 1939; contains a portrait. (For full titles see the section "Periodical and Newspaper Abbreviations," which appears from time to time in **CURRENT BIOGRAPHY**.) When a name is followed by '40, '41, '42, '43, reference is made to the 1940, 1941, 1942, or 1943 **CURRENT BIOGRAPHY** Yearbook. When a name is followed by '44, reference is made to the monthly issues of 1944, for which a cumulated index appears in this issue.

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KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	Agricultural Adjustment Administration	Four A's	American Association of Advertising Agencies	OCD	Office of Civilian Defense
A.C.L.U.	American Civil Liberties Union	FSA	Farm Security Administration	ODT	Office of Defense Transportation
A.d.c.	Aide-de-camp	G.B.E.	Knight or Dame Grand Cross Order of the British Empire	OPA	Office of Price Administration
A.E.F.	American Expeditionary Force	G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath	OPM	Office of Production Management
A.F. of L.	American Federation of Labor	G.C.V.O.	Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order	OWI	Office of War Information
Ag	August	G.H.A.	Group Health Association	p	page
A.I.A.	American Institute of Architects	GHQ	General Headquarters	P.A.F.A.	Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts
A.I.C.P.	New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	GSO	General Staff Officer	pam	pamphlet
A.M.A.	American Medical Association	h.	home address	P.E.N.	Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists (International Association)
AMG	Allied Military Government	H.M.	His Majesty	Ph.B.	Bachelor of Philosophy
Ap	April	ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
A.P.	Associated Press	il	illustration	pl	plate, -s
ASCAP	American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers	I.L.A.	International Longshoremen's Association	por	portrait, -s
assn	association	I.L.G.	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	P.R.M.	Party of the Mexican Revolution
AYC	American Youth Congress	W.U.	Workers' Union	pseud	pseudonym
b.	business address	I.L.O.	International Labor Office	PWA	Public Works Administration
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts	Inc	Incorporated	R	Review
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation	INS	International News Service	R.A.	Royal Academician
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity	I.R.A.	Irish Republican Army	R.A.F.	Royal Air Force
B.E.F.	British Expeditionary Force	I.W.W.	Industrial Workers of the World	RCA	Radio Corporation of America
B.L.	Bachelor of Letters	J	Journal	RFC	Reconstruction Finance Corporation
blvd	boulevard	Ja	January	R.H.A.	Royal Hibernian Academy; Royal Horse Artillery
B.S.	Bachelor of Science	J.C.B.	Juris Canonici	RKO	Radio Keith Orpheum
C.B.	Companion of the Bath	J.D.	Doctor of Jurisprudence	S	September
C.B.E.	Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	Je	June	SEC	Security Exchange Commission
CBS	Columbia Broadcasting System	Jl	July	ser	series
CIO	Congress of Industrial Organizations	K.C.	King's Council	S.J.D.	Doctor Juridical Science
C.M.G.	Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George	K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Bath	SPAB	Supply Priorities and Allocation Board
comp	compiler	L.H.D.	Doctor of Humanities	S.T.B.	Bachelor of Sacred Theology
cond	condensed	Litt.D.	Doctor of Letters	S.T.D.	Doctor of Sacred Theology
CWA	Civil Works Administration	LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws	sup	supplement
D	December	LL.D.	Doctor of Laws	S.W.O.C.	Steel Workers' Organizing Committee
D.A.R.	Daughters of the American Revolution	LL.M.	Master of Laws	tab	tabulation
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law	M.A.	Master of Arts	TNEC	Temporary National Economic Committee
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity	mag	magazine	tr	translated, translation, translator
D.Eng.	Doctor of Engineering	M.B.A.	Master of Business Administration	T.U.C.	Trades Union Congress
D.Litt.	Doctor of Literature	M.C.	Military Cross	TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
Dr.	Doctor	M.C.E.	Master of Civil Engineering	U.A.W.A.	United Auto Workers of America
D.Sc.	Doctor of Science	M.D.	Doctor of Medicine	U.M.W.A.	United Mine Workers of America
D.S.C.	Distinguished Service Cross	MGM	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	U.P.	United Press
D.S.M.	Distinguished Service Medal	Mgr.	Monsignor, Monseigneur	USO	United Service Organizations
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order	M.Litt.	Master of Literature	U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
ed	edited, edition, editor	M.P.	Member of Parliament	v	volume
EDB	Economic Defense Board	Mr	March	w	weekly
F	February	M.Sc.	Master of Science	W.C.T.U.	Woman's Christian Temperance Union
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation	My	May	W.L.A.	Women's Land Army
FCC	Federal Communications Commission	N	November	WLB	War Labor Board
FERA	Federal Emergency Relief Administration	NAM	National Association of Manufacturers	WPA	Work Projects Administration
FHA	Federal Housing Administration	N.A.N.A.	North American Newspaper Alliance	WPB	War Production Board
		NBC	National Broadcasting Company	YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
		nd	no date		
		NLRB	National Labor Relations Board		
		N.M.U.	National Maritime Union		
		no	number		
		NRPB	National Resources Planning Board		
		ns	new series		
		NYA	National Youth Administration		
		O	October		

WHITE, HARRY D.—Continued

exercised over international finance. It would by no means restrict the investment sphere in which bankers could engage. On the contrary, it would expand greatly this sphere by enlarging the volume of international investment and would act as an enormously effective stabilizer and guarantor of loans which they might make."

A group of British and United States financiers want the Nazi-dominated Bank of International Settlements at Basel kept alive, writes I. F. Stone in *PM*. These Anglo-American banking interests, states Stone, sponsor the establishment of a bilateral Anglo-American financial pact under Wall Street dictatorship; Leon Frazer, president of the First National Bank of New York and a former chairman of the board of the Bank of International Settlements (a group of American banks headed by First National are still members), is the key figure in working out this program. (During the conference the Norwegians had submitted a resolution urging the conference to recommend the liquidation and investigation of the B.I.S., to which the Treasury has long been hostile. In November 1943 White had disparaged the existing B.I.S. as a possible medium for fulfilling the purposes of a world bank. "It has no significance in connection with this," White said. "It is German controlled. She [Germany] is being very nice and hopes to use it to get back into financial power. There's an American president [Thomas H. McKittrick] doing business with the Germans.") Favoring direct American loans unsupervised by a cooperative international organization, Senator Robert A. Taft "has predicted Congressional disapproval of the two plans.

To fears expressed in conservative financial and economic circles that when dollars become scarce in the fund the American people will realize that the fund has thrown good American dollars "down a rathole" and has acquired worthless paper money in varied foreign currencies, White and his confreres answered that the United States must also adopt a commercial policy based on the principle that we must buy as well as sell abroad, and we must lower tariff barriers. "Few delegates," explains John H. Crider in the *New York Times*, "would claim that [the proposed institutions] represent anywhere near the complete economic arsenal of the United Nations to prevent disorder and recurrent depressions in the post-War era. The whole fabric of post-War economic apparatus, as envisioned by American technicians, would include international agreements on ocean shipping, air transport commodities, cartel policy, and, most important, commercial policy." The machinery of the plans is not enough. Both White and Keynes emphasize the interrelationship of the fund with the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. One of the principal arguments for the latter, American sponsors believe, is that "if it accomplishes nothing more, it at least spreads responsibility for the financing of war reconstruction"—instead of again placing the whole burden on the United States. "The American taxpayer and the American businessman stand to gain, though the American banker may lose," by the adoption of these plans, forecasts I. F. Stone.

Newsweek points out that "a basic defect of the new monetary agreement is its failure to recognize that internal financial stability of a country is the first requisite of international financial stability."

Harry D. White is a solidly built man of medium height. He lives with his wife, Anne Terry White, a writer of children's books, and their two children in Bethesda, Maryland, on the northern outskirts of the Capital. On Sundays White plays volleyball and a good game of tennis—when he does not take home a bulging brief case from the office.

References

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N Y Herald Tribune II p3 Ap 11 '43
Who's Who in America 1944-45

WINDSOR, EDWARD, DUKE OF June 23, 1894- Governor of the Bahama Islands

WINDSOR, WALLIS (WARFIELD), DUCHESS OF June 19, 1896-

Address: Government House, Nassau, Bahama Islands

Back in 1936 the romance of King Edward VIII and the American divorcee, Wallis Warfield Simpson, was the biggest news story of the year, precipitating the "greatest constitutional crisis of all times." Even before the British King's dramatic abdication of his throne for "the woman I love," there were two schools of thought on the situation. Throughout the years since then pros and cons have continued to follow the career of Edward as the Duke of Windsor, particularly since his appointment, in 1940, to the governorship of the Bahama Islands. While anti-Edwardians felt that Windsor, the "selfish, shallow man" who let the Empire down, had been successfully shelved in an unimportant post, pro-Edwardians believed the Bahamian governorship of strategic importance during the war years, through which the "uncompromising, courageous, royal democrat" could well serve his country, and where his American-born duchess could also play a part in promoting friendly Anglo-American relations. While the character, ambitions, and destiny of the Duke of Windsor still remain something of an enigma, there is no doubt (so far as the American press is concerned) that the Windsors remain a happy, romantic couple whose least word and act are news.

Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, the first Duke of Windsor, was born June 23, 1894 at White Lodge, Richmond Park, England, the first child of King George V and Queen Mary, at that time Duke and Duchess of York. During the years from 1902 to 1907 the boy was prepared for the Navy and in the spring of 1907 he entered Osborne. Two years later he was sent to the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, where "he was not to be favored in any way." Of his life as a cadet Edward has said: "I wasn't much of a shark at any of my studies, so I won no distinction in scholarship. I wasn't especially good at any of the sports, nor much gratified in any case when boys seemed to think it good form to let me win. I was not even hazed like other lads. . . . So I didn't

get friendships." Although very shy, he actually "punched chaps in the nose" because they "royal-highnessed" him.

At the close of his Dartmouth training, in June 1911, he became a Knight of the Garter and, after his father's accession that same year, he was created Prince of Wales. (His other titles were of the ranks of baron, earl, and duke in peerages of the United Kingdom, England, and Scotland.) Shortly afterward the Prince served as a midshipman on the H.M.S. *Hindustan*. In October, 1912 he entered Magdalen College, Oxford. His university career, however, ended with the outbreak of the First World War, when in August 1914 he was gazetted to the Grenadier Guards. As aide-de-camp to Sir John French, he served for eighteen months with the Expeditionary Force in Flanders and in France. In 1916 he was appointed to the staff of the officer commanding the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. From 1917 to 1918 he served on the Italian Front; then he returned to France and was attached to the Canadian Corps, in which he was serving at the time of the Armistice. His assignments to safe positions are said to have irked him: "What difference does it make if I am killed? The King has three other sons!"

In February 1919 Edward returned to England to take up his public duties. For ten years the personable, golden-haired, pleasure-loving young Prince, who had "more than a touch of his grandfather in him," traveled throughout the British Empire and the rest of the world on official engagements. He became the "Empire's Salesman," the "best-known man in the world," the "arbiter of men's fashions, a fearless horseman, tireless dancer, idol of bachelors, dream of spinsters." These and similar descriptions appeared in the American press, particularly during his 1919 and 1923 visits to the United States. In 1927 he toured many of the great industrial centers in Great Britain, including the desolated mining districts. On these visits his comments drew much public attention to the miners' sufferings. At about this time, because of the many demands for his presence throughout England, on his insistence a plane was placed at his disposal, which he learned to pilot himself.

By 1935 the Prince of Wales, while too outspoken in his comments and too indifferent to the traditions of royal dignity to please conservative British upper classes, was highly popular with the average Briton. "If he stays up late at a party . . . he rides out early in the morning and is first in the hunting field. If he happens to fall off his horse . . . he is quick to risk his neck again over the next fence. The Prince takes everything, throwing his heart over first." If, in the eyes of most people, he had a fault, it was that at the age of forty-one he was still a bachelor. What the British public did not know (a "voluntary" censorship was already at work in the Empire's press) was that he had already met the woman who might become the future Queen of England. Beautiful, popular in London society, an American, twice married, "clever and vital," with "vast allure for every shy man who came her way," her name was Wallis Warfield Simpson.

The girl who was to be called in 1936 "the most famous woman in the world today, the



DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

most romantic figure of all times," was born Bessie Wallis Warfield in Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1896, the only child of Teackle Wallis and Alice (Montague) Warfield. The annals of the Warfield family went back to Norman England. The descendants of Richard Warfield, who founded the American branch of the family in 1662, were wealthy Maryland landowners. Wallis' grandfather, Henry M. Warfield, imprisoned as a Southern sympathizer in the Civil War period, afterward became a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Her uncle "Sol" Warfield was president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. A rich man, devoted to his niece, he provided for her education and left her a sizable trust fund in his will.

Young Wallis went to a private school at Oldfields in Cockeysville, Maryland, and spent some of her summers at Miss Noland's Camp for Girls, with "occasional exciting visits" to the home of Aunt Bessie Merryman in Washington. At the time the Prince of Wales was a young lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards in 1914, Wallis Warfield was making her debut in Baltimore. She had many admirers, but it was a United States Navy flier, Lieutenant Commander Earl Winfield Spencer, Jr., whom she married. They had met each other in Florida in 1915, and the marriage, which followed a romance begun in the excitement of war days, did not last; after an attempt at reconciliation in China, where Commander Spencer had been stationed, the couple were divorced.

Wallis Warfield lived quietly for a time in Warrenton, Virginia; then she accompanied her aunt, Mrs. Merryman, to Europe. In London the recently divorced Ernest Aldrich Simpson, American-born British subject, soon made it plain to Wallis Simpson how much he admired her. In 1928 they were married. The Simpsons' popularity increased: guests who dined at Mrs. Simpson's mirror-topped table were London's most distinguished personages, and in June 1931 Mrs. Simpson was presented

WINDSOR, DUKE and DUCHESS OF —Continued

at Court. On the evening of the presentation Mr. and Mrs. Simpson went to a party given by Lady Furness, at which the Prince of Wales was present. That night the Prince brought Mr. and Mrs. Simpson to their home in his car.

A brief visit to America in 1933 was the only interruption of Mrs. Simpson's fashionable London life. Guests at her exclusive parties usually included Lady Diana Duff Cooper, Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten⁴², Lady Mendl, sometimes Ambassador von Ribbentrop⁴³, often such well known Americans as John Gunther⁴⁴ and the late Alexander Woolcott⁴⁵. Wallis Simpson, as a hostess at this time, was said to have "the charm of a controlled, sophisticated woman, quick to sympathize and quick to understand the problems of others." That the Prince was increasingly attracted to Mrs. Simpson was soon noticed. The friendship that developed was based on mutual interests. "Both like country life and the races and dancing. Both prefer informal to formal social functions. Mrs. Simpson's devotion to flowers and his fondness for gardening are allied."

On January 20, 1936 George V. died, and the Prince of Wales became King Edward VIII. Ears were pricked up when Edward asked Parliament, in considering his income, to make provision for his eventual marriage. The King's guests in May 1936, as reported in the Court Circular, included Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Simpson, and, when the King cruised on his private yacht in August, photographs in American newspapers showed Wallis Simpson beside the King. "The world wondered and England waited in a conspiracy of silence." Then, in October, Mrs. Simpson filed suit for divorce, which was granted by decree nisi the same month. (Such a decree is made absolute in not less than six months unless cause to the contrary is shown.) Growing rumors that the King intended to marry Mrs. Simpson could not be suppressed.

Conservative Britons became uneasy. The unorthodox romance was not the only thing about the new King which they viewed with alarm. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and others disliked the King's free mingling with rank and file Britishers. His remarks to East Coast miners that their living conditions were "a shame" and his promise to the Welsh jobless that "something would be done" also disturbed Government heads. Commentators have since agreed that certain pro-German tendencies Edward showed did not ease the political aspects of the situation. The clash between Baldwin and the King reached a climax in late November of 1936, and the storm broke when the self-imposed British press censorship released the news of the Bishop of Bradford's reproof to the King. The Bishop expressed the hope that the King was aware of his "need of God's grace," adding, "Some of us wish he gave more positive signs of such awareness." At this the London press released full details of the great romance and all England knew a constitutional crisis was at hand. The King expressed his willingness to contract a morganatic marriage, but Prime Minister Baldwin said he would resign rather than introduce such an act before Parliament. Conservative Win-

ston Churchill⁴⁶ and Laborite Josiah Wedgwood⁴⁷ stood behind the King, as did the powerful publishers Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook⁴⁸. Most of the working classes were for letting Edward "pick his own girl."

But with the clergy and the conservative influences in the Empire arrayed against him, Edward had no choice but abdication. On December 11 the Speaker of the House of Commons read to a hushed chamber: "I, Edward, do hereby declare my irrevocable determination to renounce the throne for myself and my descendants." The next day the world listened to Edward's final radio broadcast: "At long last I am able to say a few words of my own. I have never wanted to withhold anything but until now it has not been constitutionally possible for me to speak. . . . I have found it impossible to carry on the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge the duties of King as I would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love."

That night Edward, now the Duke of Windsor—the new title his brother King George VI⁴⁹ conferred on him—left for the Continent, proceeding to the estate of his friend Baron Eugene Daniel Rothschild in Austria. There he was later joined by Wallis Warfield after her divorce decree became final. They were married on June 3, 1937. For the next three years the famous couple lived under a cloud of rumor and conjecture. In England there was "an accumulating indifference" concerning Windsor; as for the Duchess, "there is no doubt whatever as to Albion's disapproval." The couple visited Germany "to study labor conditions under the Nazi regime . . . were escorted by protective Nazi officials, posed with Nazi leaders, including Hitler⁵⁰." In 1938 they went to live on the French Riviera in a luxurious villa staffed by twenty-two servants. Among their closest friends was Lady Mendl, of the Bonnet-Daladier⁵¹ appeasement clique in France (*Friday*, August 9, 1940); another close friend was Charles Bedaux, who wanted to sponsor a trip to the United States for them, but whose unpopularity in labor and liberal circles raised an outcry loud enough to cause the trip to be canceled.

At the outbreak of the War the Duke hurried back to England to offer his services. He asked for a "real" war job, and was assigned as a liaison officer with British and French High Commands. He made a few trips to the Front during the winter, saw Lord Gort⁵² a few times, but his headquarters remained at his house in Paris. In June 1940 it was reported that the Duke had relinquished his post and had gone with the Duchess to their residence near Cannes for an indefinite period. But when the German forces swept through France, the Windsors took refuge in Spain: their old friend, Sir Samuel Hoare⁵³, new British Ambassador in Madrid, made arrangements for their stay there. According to *Time* Magazine, "the Spanish did not take Edward's military career seriously enough to intern him as a belligerent."

The ex-King had gone to Lisbon when an official announcement was made in July 1940: "His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint His Royal Highness, the Duke of Windsor, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bahama Islands." The governorship of the small group of millionaire play-

ground islands off the coast of Florida, at a salary of \$12,000 a year, was (according to critics of the Duke) probably the least important job given to a member of the British Royal Family for many years. "Once sovereign of 600,000,000 people and one-fourth of the planet," wrote *PM*, the forty-six-year-old Duke "would be head man of twenty-nine islands, 661 islets, 2,387 rocks [altogether an area of about 4,000 square miles], and a population of 68,000, mostly descendants of liberated Africans." Many Britons took a more kindly view of Windsor's new status, however. One source indicated that the appointment was the beginning of a \$280,000,000 British colonial development and welfare program; and others saw Windsor in the role of good-will ambassador to the New World. "The West Indies as a whole," said the *London Times*, "may well receive the news as full of welcome significance at a time when events in Europe and the friendly interest of their great neighbor in the north have demonstrated their high importance in the international reckoning." The Duke himself was described by his secretary as "very happy indeed" over the appointment.

On August 1, 1940 the famous couple sailed on an American liner (the *Excalibur*) from Lisbon to Bermuda. They were traveling light, they said; there were three Cairn terriers, three truckloads of baggage, a Buick automobile, a trailer which the Duke planned to use as a baggage car, a sewing machine, golf bags, a case each of champagne and gin, and two cases of port. Meanwhile Bahamian society, having refurbished its uniforms and checked its party wardrobes, awaited the arrival of the new Governor and his Duchess.

Accordingly, amid the most elaborate welcome ever accorded a governor of the Bahamas, the Duke, in August 1940, pledged his efforts to help the colony meet its wartime problems. His first concern was the leasing of air and naval bases to the United States Government, which he discussed with President Roosevelt "in December while the latter was cruising off the Bahamas. The Duchess, for her part, supervised the renovation of the Government House and became an active participant in Red Cross and civic work.

In an interview in March 1941 with Fulton Oursler^a, editor of *Liberty*, the Duke discussed international affairs. "When the War is over," he said, "many strange things are going to happen. There will be a new order in Europe, whether it is imposed by Germany or Great Britain. Labor is going to get a more equitable distribution of the world's good things in this new order." The new peace, he said, "will have to be as just a settlement as the human spirit can provide. . . . There will have to be a world league with everybody in it . . . but this time it will be buttressed with police power. . . . When peace comes this time there is going to be a new order of social justice—don't make any mistake about that—and when that time comes, what is your country going to do with its gold?"

Since their arrival in the Bahamas the Duke and Duchess have made several trips to the United States, for both business and pleasure. The first one was late in 1941, when the Duke came north to make a study of American CCC camps, which he expected to use as the basis

for similar camps he hoped to establish in the Islands for unskilled Negro workers. When the Windsors again visited the United States (in 1942) the Duke successfully promoted trade for the Bahamas. When questioned on the matter of rioting that had occurred among native workers there, he said that "local rates [of pay] must not be upset," but that an increase for the lowest paid workers was contemplated.

The War had played havoc with the Bahamas' tourist trade, greatly disturbing the Islands' economic life. In 1943, therefore, one of the Duke's visits to the United States was for the purpose of discussing the importation of Bahamian laborers by that country as well as the possibility of increased American use of Bahamian exports. On that particular visit to New York the Duchess appeared with the Duke at various Service clubs and hospitals and took the opportunity of making the rounds of shops. The couple also visited Washington and were there at the time of Winston Churchill's visit. Questioned about his meeting with the President and Churchill, Windsor said: "I did quite a lot of listening." Asked if he regretted he was no longer King, his face became grave: "I think that's old history now, if you don't mind." He said he took pride in the fact that wages and working conditions in the Bahamas had been greatly improved since he became Governor.

Since 1943 reports have circulated that the Duke and Duchess are no longer happy in their island post, reports promptly denied by the Windsors themselves. In May 1944 Cornelius Vanderbilt wrote in the *New York Post* that he had learned from an "unimpeachable source" that the Duke of Windsor had tendered his resignation as Governor and would attempt to become an American citizen. The Duke declared that the report was fantastic, and from London came neither confirmation nor denial of Vanderbilt's news story.

In the late summer of 1944 the Duke and Duchess of Windsor again came to the United States en route to their Canadian ranch. The former King said he planned to visit New York for a physical checkup and to go to Washington on official business, which included conferences with high British and American officials. If the Windsors had in mind any prospective change of residence, no hint at all of that was given to the public.

The American press since 1940 has featured many stories on the home life of "Mr. and Mrs. Windsor." The Duchess, small but with a slenderness that seems to add to her height, has a face "distinctive for its high cheekbones, which artists invariably admire. Her brow is broad and well-proportioned. Her brown hair is parted in the center and drawn back in the softest of waves. . . . Her eyes are blue, her skin a creamy, pale tan. She has beautiful teeth of unusual whiteness, and generous lips." The Duchess, said one interviewer, is "completely well-gowned, completely gracious, completely composed. . . . At dinner she talks well and constantly. . . . Her most ardent admirers say she is so honest she will say first what she thinks, even if on second thought she has to regret it. . . . Her voice is two-toned—low and lower." The Duke, said another writer in 1941, is "still the rest-

WINDSOR, DUKE and DUCHESS OF

—Continued

less princely personage who enjoys the mechanical setup of modern metropolitan life." He is said to be a trained listener, who rapidly grasps high spots and generalizations. He has a remarkable memory, and is a "youthfully energetic, fidgety man." He usually wears something that will match, or contrast pleasingly with, the costumes of the Duchess. The couple are fond of jigsaw puzzles; they also play a great deal of double solitaire, at which she usually wins. But Windsor's dominating passion, said one correspondent, is to have people "pay court to his Duchess." To any press photographer who might wish to photograph him alone he declares, "We are a team."

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(This list includes only abbreviated references and is therefore only a partial list of references consulted.)

- Am Arch—See Arch Rec
Am Artist—American Artist
Am Mag—American Magazine
Am Mag Art—See Mag Art
Am Mercury—American Mercury
Am Phot—American Photography
Am Scand R—American Scandinavian Review
Am Scholar—American Scholar
Am Soc R—American Sociological Review
Amour Art—L'Amour de l'Art
Ann Am Acad—Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
Ann Pol et Litt—Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires
Arch Forum—Architectural Forum
Arch Rec—Architectural Record
Purchased American Architect and Architecture, March 1938.
Art N—Art News
Arts & Dec—Arts and Decoration
Atlant—Atlantic Monthly
Bet Hom & Gard—Better Homes and Gardens
Bul Bibliog—Bulletin of Bibliography and Dramatic Index
Bul Museum Modern Art—See New York City Museum of Modern Art Bul
Bul Pan Am Union—See Pan Am Union Bul
C S Mon—Christian Science Monitor
C S Mon M—Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section
Calif Arts & Arch—California Arts & Architecture
Canad Forum—Canadian Forum
Canad Mag—Canadian Magazine
Cath Lib World—Catholic Library World
Cath World—Catholic World
China W R—China Weekly Review
Christian Cent—Christian Century
Cong Digest—Congressional Digest
Contemp—Contemporary Review
Creat Arts—Creative Arts
Cue—Cue (Manhattan edition)
Cur Hist—See Cur Hist ns
Cur Hist & Forum—See Cur Hist ns
Cur Hist ns—Current History
Forum and Century combined with Current History May 23, 1940 as Current History and Forum. Current History and Forum combined with Events July 21, 1941 and the name Current History restored.
Cur Opinion—Current Opinion (discontinued)
Delin—Delineator (discontinued)
Dram Mirror—Dramatic Mirror (discontinued)
Ed & Pub—Editor & Publisher
Engl J—English Journal
For Affairs—Foreign Affairs
Good H—Good Housekeeping
Gt Brit & East—Great Britain and the East
Harper—Harper's Magazine
Ind Woman—Independent Woman
Ladies' H J—Ladies' Home Journal
Library J—Library Journal
Lit Digest—Literary Digest (discontinued)
Liv Age—Living Age (discontinued)
Mag Art—Magazine of Art (formerly American Magazine of Art)
Motion Pict Classic—Motion Picture Classic (discontinued)
Musical Am—Musical America
Mus Q—Musical Quarterly
N Y Dram—New York Dramatic Mirror (discontinued)
N Y Times Book R—New York Times Book Review
Natur Hist—Natural History
New Repub—New Republic
New York City Museum of Modern Art Bul—Bulletin of the Museum of Modern Art
19th Cent—Nineteenth Century and After
No Am R—North American Review
Opera N—Opera News (Metropolitan Opera Guild)
Pan Am Union Bul—Bulletin of the Pan American Union
Pencil P—Pencil Points
Pict R—Pictorial Review (discontinued)
Pop Sci—Popular Science Monthly
Pub W—Publishers' Weekly
Quar R—Quarterly Review
R of Rs—Review of Reviews
R Deux Mondes—Revue des Deux Mondes
Read Digest—Reader's Digest
Sat Eve Post—Saturday Evening Post
Sat R Lit—Saturday Review of Literature
Sch & Soc—School and Society
Sch R—School Review
Scholastic—Scholastic (H. S. Teacher edition)
Sci Am—Scientific American
Sci Mo—Scientific Monthly
Science—Science (new series)
Science N L—Science News Letter
Scrib Com—Scribner's Commentator
Scrib Mag—Scribner's Magazine (discontinued)
Spec—Spectator
Survey G—Survey Graphic
U S News—United States News
Victor Record R—Victor Record Review
Wilson Lib Bul—Wilson Library Bulletin
Woman Cit ns—Woman Citizen new series
Woman's H C—Woman's Home Companion
Yale R ns—Yale Review

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

(By permission of Thorndike Century Senior Dictionary)

â hat
â age
â care
â far
e let
ê equal
ér term
i pin
i ice
o hot
ô open
o order
oi oil
ou house
th thin
th then, smooth

u cup
û full
û rule
û use
zh measure
ø represents:
a in about
e in taken
i in pencil
o in lemon
u in circus

FOREIGN SOUNDS
r as in French du.
Pronounce ê with the lips rounded as for English u in rule

œ as in French peu.
Pronounce â with the lips rounded as for ô.

N as in French bon.
The N is not pronounced, but shows that the vowel before it is nasal.

H as in German ach.
Pronounce k without closing the breath passage.

' = main accent.

" = secondary accent.

Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Kramer _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

*Smiley
 &
 Wells*

Windsors' Cleric, Wife Held for Deportation Trial

By the Associated Press

Immigration authorities have arrested the Rev. Robert Anderson Jardine, cleric who married the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, and his wife, Maude Evelyn Jardine, at Los Angeles on a deportation warrant charging them with overstaying their time in this country.

A Justice Department official said that the Jardines entered the United States in February, 1938, from France on a temporary visa which expired in February, 1941. Jardine had applied for a renewal of the visa, this official said, but was turned down.

Mr. and Mrs. Jardine have been released without bond pending a hearing before an immigration inspector which will be held soon in Los Angeles, the Justice official said.

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MAY 8 1943

Washington Daily Merry-Go-Round

(Trade Mark Registered)

By DREW PEARSON and ROBERT S. ALLEN

The next report of Senator Harry S. Truman's war contracts investigating committee will be the hottest yet.

Now being prepared by the Missouri Senator and his able chief counsel, Hugh A. Fulton, the report will give OPM a bare-knuckled going-over for failing more effectively to utilize the nation's industrial system for war production.

Truman will flatly demand the elimination of all Dollar-a-Year and "WOC" (without compensation) men as the first step in a top-to-bottom cleanup of the OPM, which he will recommend should be undertaken immediately.

Truman's report will strongly recommend that the Government either pay dollar-a-year and "WOC" men regular salaries or get rid of them. As now written, the report declares:

"No man can serve two masters, his company and the Government. Human nature being what it is, a dollar-a-year man cannot be expected to forget the interests of his company, especially while he is still on the pay roll of that company."

Wally's Lost Trip

It did not leak out at the time, but just a few days before Pearl Harbor, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor were preparing to take a trip to Mexico on the Southern Cross, famous yacht of Axel Wenner-Gren, mysterious Swedish industrialist. Wenner-Gren, who had been entertaining the niece of the Mexican President on the yacht,

actually started for Nassau to pick up the Duke and his Duchess when the war broke. But the Duke changed his mind. He decided to stick to his job in Nassau.

Strange Doings

Some things happening in Washington in the name of defense just don't make sense.

The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Rural Electrification Administration are two permanent Government agencies making real contributions to the conduct of the war. Hardly a day goes by that the SEC is not called on for otherwise unobtainable corporate and financial data for the placing of war orders. In many other ways it is assisting the war program.

In addition to constantly furnishing crack power engineers to various war agencies, the REA is operating and building many power plants for Army, Navy and Marine camps, and war industries.

Also the two agencies are among the most outstanding New Deal achievements, created only after long and bitter battles that made political and legislative history in the 1930's. Time and again the President has proudly acclaimed the SEC and REA as two of the greatest reforms of his administration.

Yet, under an order cooked up by undercover pro-utility elements in the Budget Bureau, SEC and REA will be moved kit and kaboodle hundreds of miles away from Washington.

While their utility lobby foes will have free rein to snipe at them on Capitol Hill, and while the War and Navy Departments, OPM and other war agencies will be seriously hampered in obtaining the valuable services of SEC and REA, they will be

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 31 1942
JAN 13 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

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1942

stuck far away in makeshift offices.

Tens of millions of dollars are being expended to build temporary office buildings all over Washington and the near-by countryside. Also there are some permanent agencies, like the Agricultural Extension Division, which should never have been located in the Capital to begin with and which are occupying huge buildings.

Yet, despite all this, the pro-utility budget bureaucrats could find no other way to obtain office space than to oust SEC and REA from their very modest quarters.

It looks awfully funny and all signs indicate there is more to the affair than appears on the surface.

NOTE: The Budget Bureau's order directed SEC to move to Philadelphia and REA to St. Louis. The agencies assumed the Budget Bureau had inquired in both cities and that they had available adequate office space. But when SEC and REA investigated, they discovered this was not the case and have had to find their own locations.

Brass Mine

The Bureau of Mines recently received a phone call from an official of the OPM metals and minerals division asking about "brass mines."

"What are you trying to do, kid us?" said a BM expert.

"What do you mean, kid you?" protested the OPM-er. "I'm serious. We want to find out all we can about brass mines—how many there are in the country, where located and the total annual production of brass ore."

"Mister, we'd like awfully much to accommodate you," was the flabbergasted reply. "But any schoolboy can tell you that there just is no such animal as a brass mine. Brass is an alloy made chiefly of copper and zinc."

"Oh," was the startled gasp from the OPM end of the line.

NOTE: Testifying before the House Appropriations Committee, David A. Uebelacker, chief of the copper section of the OPM materials division, admitted that he had no previous experience in the copper industry. "I came to the copper branch without any previous knowledge," he said, "other than what general knowledge the average person has." Before coming to Washington, Uebelacker was an engineer.

Merry-Go-Round

Handsome Lend-Lease Administrator Edward Stettinius, who was a U. S. Steel chief before coming to Washington, had a lot to do with starting the ball rolling on the OPM order stopping the production of autos. He sent a sharp letter to SPAB vigorously urging that auto making be ended. Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones has so many jobs he hasn't time to read long letters or memos. He has issued a departmental order saying: "While letters and interoffice memoranda should properly and courteously express their purpose, I suggest they be as short as possible, since few people have time to read long communications carefully."

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION US DEPT OF JUSTICE

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FRIDAY FOR EUROPE REGARDS

DUKE OF WINDSOR

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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

The House on 92nd Street

Edward Howard Ser

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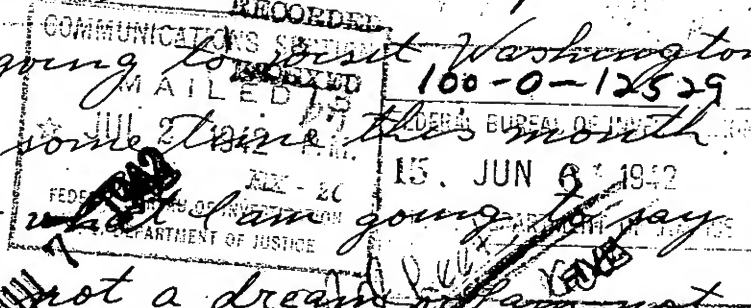
Mr. Edgar Hoover
Washington D.C.

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Dear Mr. Hoover

According to some
newspaper which I had read few
days ago I read that the ^{Duchess}
^{of Windsor} of Windsor and Duke of Windsor
are going to visit Washington
D.C. some time this month.
Now what I am going to say
it is not a dream I am not
insane



I kept it to myself for 4 years
because it never was proven
but this Country is at war, and
I never would forgive myself, if
it was true, and I did not let
proper Authority I mean You to know
about it. this is Confidential.

in 1938 I recieved a letter from a
Cech Officer First Lieutenant
in the Cech Army. He asked me
to give him details about Mrs.
Simson now (Duchess of Windsor)
I wrote back and asked him why
does he want to know, and that
I did not know anything about her.
He wrote back to me and told me
over

that Mrs. Simson (Duchess of Windsor)
work for our menest Enemy
as a Spy he meant Nitlers spy
I hope it was only a wild rumor

Please excuse me for enoying you
but I could not keep it to
myself any longer.

in case you would like to know
more about it I will be only to
glad to write to you.

Very Truly Yours

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Vineland

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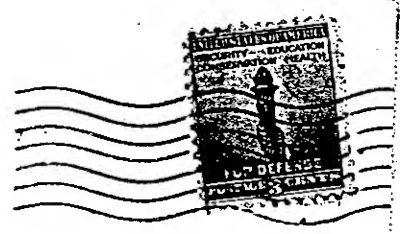
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Vineland N.J.



Mr. John E. Hoover

F. B. I.

Washington
D. C.

Personal

5/22/42
Vineland N. J.

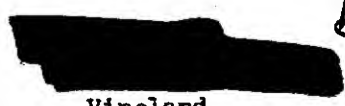
Mr. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover

According to some newspaper which I had read few days ago I read that the Duches of Windsor and Duke of Windsor are going to visit Washington D. C. some time this month. Now what I am going to say it is not a dream or I am not insane. I kept it to myself for 4 years because it never was prooven but this Country is at war, and I never would forgive myself, if it was true, and I did not let proper Authority I mean you to know about it. This is Confidential. in 1938 I recieved a letter from a Cech Officer First Lieutenant and in the Cech Army. he asked me to give him details about Mrs. Simson now (Duches of Windsor) I wrote back and asked him why does he want to know, and that I did not know anything about her. He wrote back to me and told me that Mrs. Simson (Duches of Windsor) works for our meneast Enemy as a Spy he meant Hitlers spy I hope it was only a wild rumor Please excuse me for enoying you but I could not keep it to myself any longer.

in case you would like to know more about it
I will be only to glad to write to you.

Very Truly Your


Vineland
N. J.

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